# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN DRIED BEAN SITUATION

## LARGER CHINESE WOOL EXPORTS

The exports of wool from Tientsin, China, to the United States during November, at 4,648,000 pounds, were considerably greater than during October, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of Agriculture from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. Stocks of wool in Tientsin as of December 9 amount to about 8,000 bales of Sining wools and 5,000 bales of Kansu wools, and considerable quantities of Sining wool are reported coming from interior points. Demand from America is exceptionally poor. Prices have declined from 1 to 2 cents a pound since November 8, with Sining wool in the grease yielding 60 per cent selling at 25 cents, Chinchow wools at 21 cents, and Ball wool at 20 cents, all cost and freight Atlantic Coast ports.

## CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

In the German hog market, additional seasonal price declines placed the Berlin average for heavy hogs at $15.34 per 100 pounds for the week ended December 4, according to cabled advices from American Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The current average is about 50 cents under that of the corresponding 1928 week, but the lower feed prices retain production conditions at a point more profitable than a year ago. Hamburg lard quotations for the week made the third consecutive gain to average $12.72 against $14.03 a year ago. See table, page 943.

In the British cured pork market, Liverpool averages for the week ended December 4 show some weakness in bacon but additional strength in hams, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. American short cut green hams moved up to $21.94 per 100 pounds, about the same as a month ago. Of the several lines usually mentioned, however, Danish Wiltshires, at $24.33, were the only ones to be quoted above last year's levels. American prime steam western lard was up slightly at $12.17 but about 85 cents under a year ago. See table, page 943.

Easier prices in the principal European butter markets were noted during the week ended December 5, according to cabled reports from American Agricultural Commissioners. The Copenhagen official quotation as of that date equaled 37 cents, while 92 score in New York during the same week advanced from 43 cents to 43½ cents, thus widening the margin to 6½ cents in favor of the domestic market. The decline in London prices was less marked on New Zealand and Australian than on continental butters. New Zealand, at the equivalent of 35.8 cents, was still fully 7½ cents under New York. The London market was reported as steadier despite shipments afloat from the Southern Hemisphere now about as heavy as at this season in other recent years. See table, page 943.

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# CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

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## BREAD GRAINS

### Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production as reported by 36 countries totals 3,096,222,000 bushels against 3,472,284,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928. See table, page . The latest estimate of the Italian wheat production is 260,657,000 bushels which is about a million bushels greater than the previous estimate and 14 per cent greater than the 1928 production of 228,596,000 bushels.

### Foreign growing conditions.

Europe

Unsettled weather conditions with some rain practically everywhere were general over Europe during the week ended December 5 and temperatures were unusually high, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. Above average temperatures and scattered rains were also general in Russia. A preliminary report indicates that 9,266,000 acres were sown to winter crops this season in the North Caucasus, a region of Soviet Russia, Mr. Steere reports. This constitutes a 7 per cent increase over last year, but is still considerably below the government "plan". In Ukraine, a reduction of 4.6 per cent was reported in winter wheat acreage but winter rye area increased 5-1/2 per cent. The Ukrainian winter wheat and rye areas sown in 1928 accounted for 30 and 15 per cent respectively of the total Russian winter wheat and rye areas. Ukraine and North Caucasus together accounted for about 65 per cent of the total 1928 Russian winter wheat area. Official reports indicate further improvements in the condition of the winter crops during the second ten days of last month, due to the prolonged warm weather.

Southern Hemisphere

Warm weather was general in the grain sections of Argentina according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The average temperature in the northern grain districts was 78° or 5° above normal and in the southern grain districts 72° or 4° above normal. Rainfall in the north totaled 0.7 inch which was 0.3 inch below normal while the total in the south was 0.9 inch which was 0.3 inch above normal. In Australia, light to moderate rains fell in Victoria and southern New South Wales. The harvest will probably be light in South Australia and in Victoria but elsewhere prospects are favorable.

# CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS CONT'D

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## Movement to market

### United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 30, 1929 were 76,014,000 bushels against 37,722,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended November 30 were 2,170,000 bushels against 2,673,000 bushels the previous week and 1,803,000 bushels during the same period last year.

### Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 29 stood at 153,338,000 bushels against 156,281,000 bushels on November 22 and 124,523,000 bushels on November 30, 1928. Receipts at Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended November 29 were 4,361,000 bushels and shipments were 8,575,000 bushels. Total receipts since August 1 were 74,541,000 bushels against 191,905,000 bushels during the same period in 1928. Shipments during the season to November 29 were 74,808,000 bushels against 189,873,000 bushels in 1928.

## Foreign market conditions

### Europe

European grain markets continued firm and transactions were fairly large during the week ended December 4 according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere. The markets in Netherlands and Belgium were very active. In Germany, however, trade has been hindered to some extent by the uncertainty in regard to the proposed tariff. The German government has prolonged to January 31, 1930 the present milling regulations which require at least fifty per cent German wheat in all milling of wheat. The European trade has reversed its view on the market outlook and now looks more to North America for wheat supplies due to the unfavorable developments in Argentina. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg was $1.68 per bushel on December 4 against $1.67 on November 27. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin was $1.06 per bushel on December 4 against $1.08 on November 27.

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China

Local importers at Tientsin estimate the arrivals of wheat flour at the port during October at 1,200,000 bags according to a cable from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. This amount compares with 1,900,000 bags during September and 2,200,000 bags during August. The Consul attributes the decrease in importations to three main factors, overstocking of the local market, low silver exchange which hinders imports and the increase in the price, ex mill, of American and Canadian flour which has brought replacement costs above local quotations. The price on the local market has not risen in sympathy with the world price level. Stocks of flour on hand on October 31 were estimated to be slightly below 5,000,000 bags against 5,500,000 bags on September 30 when stocks reached the highest total on record. The amount now in storehouses is sufficient for about three months' supply as consumption is estimated at about 60,000 bags per day. The extra tax of 0.4 cents per bag which became effective October 1 is still in force as efforts on the part of the Chinese flour merchants for abolition of the tax were futile. The tax since October 1 has been 4.3 cents per bag.

United States wheat prices

Higher quotations for wheat in Liverpool and Buenos Aires, and continued reports of unfavorable conditions for the Argentine crop about ready for harvest gave strength to domestic markets during the week ended December 5, and prices of futures made substantial gains at all markets during the first four days of the week, but lost most of the gain the last two days. Export interest failed to hold up at the higher level of prices. On November 29, May futures at Chicago closed at approximately 138 cents and by December 3 the close had reached 142 cents. The close on December 5 was approximately 138 cents as compared with 135 cents November 27 and 122 cents a year ago. May futures at Liverpool reached a high point during the week of 151 cents but closed at 149 cents December 5, as compared with 144 cent on November 7 and 133 cents a year ago. Buenos Aires prices strengthened materially also as February futures closed at 127 cents December 4 as compared with 120 cents November 26 and 112 cents last year.

Cash wheat markets continued to strengthen during the week ended November 29, and the price of all classes advanced some with that of durum and soft red winter making the largest advance. The weighted average price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets advanced two cents to 125 cents per bushel as against an average of 109 cents during the corresponding week last year. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis each advanced three cents to 121 a 132 cents per bushel respectively. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced two cents to 132 cents, while No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced only one cent to 121 cents per bushel. The price of western white, as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations at Seattle, advanced four cents to 125 cents per bushel, which is the highest weekly average since the week ended October 13. Cash prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg remained unchanged at five cents in favor of Winnipeg during the week ended November 29 as compared with a similar spread a year ago but in favor of Minneapolis.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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WHEAT: Closing price of December and May futures

| Date | Chicago | | Kansas City | | Minneapolis | | Winnipeg | | Liverpool | | Buenos Aires a/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| | | | | | | December futures | | | | | | |
| Oct. 31 | 116 | 128 | 111 | 122 | 112 | 131 | 119 | 140 | 137 | 134 | b/116 | b/119 |
| Nov. 7 | 114 | 123 | 108 | 117 | 110 | 126 | 118 | 134 | 134 | 129 | b/116 | b/116 |
| 14 | 116 | 116 | 110 | 111 | 111 | 120 | 120 | 128 | 135 | 120 | b/115 | b/114 |
| 21 | 117 | 124 | 110 | 118 | 112 | 127 | 119 | 136 | 135 | 130 | b/116 | b/118 |
| 28c/ | 115 | 124 | 109 | 119 | 111 | 127 | 117 | 136 | 134 | 130 | b/113 | b/120 |
| | | | | | | May futures | | | | | | |
| Dec. 5 | 122 | | 115 | | 116 | | 123 | | 133 | | b/112 | |
| 12 | 122 | | 115 | | 116 | | 124 | | 134 | | b/110 | |
| 19 | 121 | | 114 | | 115 | | 123 | | 134 | | b/110 | |
| 26 | 121 | | 114 | | 115 | | 123 | | 134 | | b/110 | |

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ February futures.
c/ 1929 prices are as of November 27.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

| Week ended | All classes and grades six markets | | No.2 Hard winter Kansas City | | No.1 Dk.n.spring Minneapolis | | No.2 Amber durum Minneapolis | | No.2 Red winter St.Louis | | Western white Seattle a/ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Oct. 25 | 105 | 119 | 107 | 117 | 119 | 127 | 115 | 122 | 138 | 128 | 117 | 118 |
| Nov. 1 | 110 | 121 | 112 | 119 | 124 | 128 | 121 | 122 | 140 | 131 | 117 | 121 |
| 8 | 108 | 120 | 110 | 118 | 112 | 130 | 114 | 118 | 141 | 130 | 115 | 119 |
| 15 | 109 | 115 | 113 | 113 | 123 | 125 | 110 | 111 | 146 | 122 | 117 | 116 |
| 22 | 110 | 123 | 114 | 120 | 125 | 130 | 118 | 119 | 145 | 129 | 113 | 121 |
| 29 | 109 | 125 | 114 | 121 | 125 | 132 | 116 | 121 | 145 | 132 | 118 | 125 |
| Dec. 6 | 109 | | 113 | | 124 | | 117 | | 143 | | 116 | |
| 13 | 107 | | 111 | | 121 | | 107 | | 141 | | 117 | |
| 20 | 107 | | 111 | | 123 | | 110 | | 137 | | 118 | |

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production as reported by 22 European countries totals 884,259,000 bushels against 887,364,000 bushels in 1928. See table, page 936 .

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The 1929 barley production as estimated in 35 countries totals 1,395,748,000 bushels, a decrease of 1.3 per cent from that of the same countries last year. Increases of nearly 1,400,000 bushels in the previous estimate of the Bulgarian crop, and nearly 300,000 bushels in the earlier estimate of the Estonian crop have raised the total for the 24 European countries reported to 737,680,000 bushels, or 8.6 per cent above the 1928 harvest in those countries. See barley production table, page 936 .

The yield of the 1929 barley crop in the Irish Free State is reported to be about average but in most places it is of better than average quality. Present indications are that the production of barley in the Union of South Africa will show a considerable increase over that of the past season, although it will not be so large as the record crop in 1917-18.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 56,191,000 bushels, a decrease of nearly 15 per cent from the shipments during the same periods last year. Exports of barley from the United States during the last week in November were one of the smallest weekly exports for several years. See barley trade table, page 939 . There was little change in prices during that week. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis remained at 61 cents per bushel, which was 2 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 938 . A report from Denmark dated November 20 states that barley was firmer, especially in Poland, and prices were somewhat higher.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 29 stood at 22,285,000 bushels against only 11,360,000 bushels on the same date last year and 6,173,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver from August 1 to November 29 amounted to 12,470,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 3,435,000 bushels.

Oats

The 1929 oats production as reported in 31 countries totals 3,341,571,000 bushels, a decrease of 7.6 per cent from the amount produced by the same countries last year. An increase of nearly 1,400,000 bushels in the previous

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Bulgarian figure and a slight increase in the earlier Estonian estimate have raised the total for the 23 European countries reported to 1,800,460,000 bushels, or 6.8 per cent above the 1928 harvest in the same countries. See oats production table, page 937 .

The 1929 oats crop in the Irish Free State is reported as one of the best in recent years, and the quality is very good. The 1929-30 oats crop in the Unio of South Africa would have been a record one if it had not been for the damage caused by rust, hail and wind, the exact extent of which has not yet been determined.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 13,200,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 53 per cent from the exports during the same periods last year. United States oats exports during the last week in November were practically negligible. See table showing oats exports, page 939 .

United States oats prices decreased slightly during that week. No. 3 white oats at Chicago dropped one cent to 45 cents per bushel, which was one cent below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing oats prices, page 938 . It was reported that oats were noticeably firmer in Germany during the latter part of November and that there were fine qualities being delivered, although the prices were still low.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 29, stood at 15,012,000 bushels compared with 11,127,000 bushels on the same date in 1928 and 7,096,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to November 29 totaled 2,097,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 5,231,000 bushels.

## Corn

The 1929 corn production as reported in 17 countries totals 3,397,653,000 bushels, an increase of 1.6 per cent over that harvested by the same countries, last year. The first estimate of the corn crop in Mexico is 61,668,000 bushels, almost 28 per cent below the 1928 harvest. The production for the North American countries reported is, therefore, more than 8 per cent below that of last year. A decrease of more than 1,200,000 bushels in the previous estimate of the Bulgarian crop and an increase of only 200,000 bushels in the earlier estimate for Austria have changed the total for the 9 European countries reported to 540,344,000 bushels, which is still 88.4 per cent above the harvest in the same countries last year. See corn production table, page 937 .

The first estimate of the main crop in Italy, received too late to be included in the above table, is 94,798,000 bushels, an increase of more than 52 per cent over that of last year, and the largest crop since 1926. The condition

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of winter corn in Egypt on both November 1 and December 1 was 101 per cent of the average of the past ten years, compared with a condition of 102 per cent at the same time last year.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 13,506,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 36 per cent from the exports from those countries during the same periods last year. United States corn exports during the last week in November were the smallest weekly export since the middle of September, while Argentine exports were considerably above those of the preceding week. See corn export table, page 939.

United States corn prices declined somewhat during the week ended November 29. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago dropped 5 cents to 87 cents per bushel, while December futures declined one cent to 88 cents. These prices were in each case 3 cents above the corresponding prices last year. During the same week Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for December and May delivery declined to 75 cents and 71 cents, respectively, compared with 96 cents and 84 cents for December and May delivery last year. See table showing corn prices, page 938 . The low prices of corn in western Europe were reported to have brought about an increased consumption so that the market has become somewhat firmer, with slightly increased quotations.

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## RICE

### United States rice export situation

United States rice exports for the first three months of the season beginning August 1 show a marked increase this year, amounting to 41,925,000 pounds compared to 31,325,000 pounds last year. Exports of California rice, as indicated by exports from San Francisco, were 5,115,000 against 4,210,000 pounds last year while exports of southern rice were about 37,000,000 against 27,000,000 pounds last year. Shipments to Porto Rico from August 1 to October 31, 1929 were twice as large while shipments to Hawaii were only half as large as for the same period last year.

The 1929 production of rice in the southern States is now estimated at 917,000,000 pounds compared to 939,000,000 pounds last year. Official estimates are not yet available, but indications point to increased production in southeastern Asia. The first estimate of rice acreage in Burma shows a slight increase over last year and it is claimed that the acreage in Indo-China was increased this year and conditions have been favorable for the new crop which begins to be marketed at this time. Unofficial estimates place the exportable surplus from Siam at 1,500,000 tons this year against 1,150,000 tons last year.

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Rice production in California at 171,000,000 pounds, is considerably less than the 224,000,000 pounds produced last year. Japanese rice production for this year is now estimated at 18,338,000,000 pounds against 18,944,000,000 pounds in 1928 and 19,510,000,000 pounds in 1927, but these are all relatively large crops. Production in both Spain and Italy is well above that of last year, although below the 1926 and 1927 production. See Foreign Service release F.S./R-35, December 2, 1929.

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## COTTON

### Cotton acreage in Uganda and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

It is estimated that 684,000 acres were planted to cotton in Uganda this season according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is a decrease of 14,000 acres under last year's acreage of 698,000, which was the largest ever planted and compares with 171,000 in 1921-22. Production in 1928-29 totaled 164,000 bales. In the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, it is estimated that 373,000 acres were planted to cotton this season, according to the Institute. This is an increase of 95,000 acres over last year's earliest estimate of 278,000 acres. The final estimate on last year's acreage was 285,000 acres. Production of the present crop is forecast at 170,649 bales of 478 pounds net, an increase of 32,285 bales over last year's first forecast of 138,364 bales of 478 pounds net. Last year's crop was finally estimated to be 142,000 bales.

### Cotton production in Russia

The Russian cotton crop is expected to be a little below the earlier expectations, due to the unfavorable effect of the early frosts, according to an official statement in the Russian paper "Economic Life" for November 14, 1929. The shortage of cotton can be compensated to some extent in the opinion of the authorities, provided measures are taken to reduce local consumption in the cotton growing regions. Gathering of cotton this season is proceeding more rapidly than last year, but nevertheless is behind the "plan." By November 1, 1929, 33 per cent of the total contracted quantity was gathered in Central Asia (Turkestan) as against 52 per cent specified by the "plan." The quality of this year's crop is better than last year's.

### Russia's "Plan" for 1930-31 cotton crop

The "plan" of contracts with cotton growers for acreage in 1930-31 calls for the planting of an area of 3,582,950 acres. The so-called "socialized sector" is expected to reach 15 per cent of the total Central Asiatic (Turkestan) cotton area. Curtailment of appropriations for irrigation construction and fertilizers

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is considered as endangering the execution of next year's "plan" of cotton expansion. There is also some danger of delay in the delivery of tractors, some 2,200 of which were supposed to arrive in the cotton regions by February 1, 1930. So far 114 tractors have been delivered. Insofar as the contemplated expansion of cotton is expected to take place through the displacement of the grain crops, the prospects do not appear to be very favorable, because of an insufficient grain supply in the cotton regions during the first quarter of the current agricultural year.

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## SUGAR

The Cuban Secretary of Agriculture estimates the 1929-30 Cuban sugar crop at 5,040,000 short tons (4,500,000 long tons), according to a trade report. This figure, which is 448,000 short tons below Willett and Gray's preliminary estimate, shows a decrease of 12.7 per cent from the official estimate of 5,775,179 short tons for the 1928-29 crop. Grinding of the 1929-30 crop is expected to begin on January 15, according to the report.

The Cuban Secretary of Agriculture bases his estimate of 5,040,000 short tons on estimates furnished by the sugar mills. This figure however, is considered a rather low estimate for the coming crop. Another recent estimate from a private source places the crop at 5,234,000 short tons. The total crop will be marketed this year under the supervision of the cooperative export agency which was recently organized. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 29, 1929, p. 173.)

Prospects of the 1929-30 Philippine sugar crop have improved considerably since the latest published report. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, November 11, 1929, p. 763.) Very favorable weather conditions during the latter part of October brought about a rapid improvement in the cane and it is now predicted that the coming harvest will be larger than that of last season, according to a trade report. No official estimate has as yet been made of the crop produced during the past season, but the Philippine Sugar Association places the total production of centrifugal sugar at 771,245 short tons. This figure does not represent the total sugar crop, however, as certain quantities of muscovado and panocha are also produced each year. Centrifugal and muscovado sugars enter into the foreign trade of the Philippines while panocha, a lower grade of sugar, is consumed locally.

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## TOBACCO

The 1929 Italian tobacco production is estimated at 97,000,000 pounds, according to a cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. That figure is an increase of about 29 per cent over last year, when a little over 75,000,000 pounds were produced from an area of 92,000 acres. The crop this year is about the same size as the record crop of 1926.

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## FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Due to the condition of the fruit, prices paid for American barreled apples continued depressed on the Liverpool fruit auction Wednesday, December 4, according to a cable from Mr. F. A. Motz, fruit specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Europe. American barreled apples were in light supply while supplies of Canadian barreled apples were moderate. Boxed apple supplies were light to moderate. With the exception of Oregon Yellow Newtowns the demand for American apples was moderate to slow. Slack barrels were still arriving in considerable quantity but not as bad as last week. Washington Jonathans and all barreled apples offered on the auction were only in generally fair condition. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-270, December 6, 1929.

BRITISH CITRUS FRUIT MARKET: Prices paid for citrus fruit were lower at the Liverpool auction December 4 than a week earlier, Mr. Motz reports. Porto Rican grapefruit brought \$2.80 - \$3.28 for fruit in good condition against \$3.16 - \$3.65 a week earlier, while fruit in variable condition was 37 cents to 66 cents lower than good condition stock. Jamaican grapefruit was disposed of at \$2.43 - \$2.68 against \$2.80 - \$3.28 a week earlier and about 60 cents under last year's rate. Spanish oranges were selling in London at \$2.07 - \$2.68, about 90 cents under the preceding week's levels.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for barreled and boxed apples on the Hamburg auction Thursday, December 5, were about the same as last week according to Mr. Motz. Barreled and boxed apples were in good supply and demand was fair for both. Mr. Motz reports 1,600 barrels and 17,000 boxes sold at the auction. Prices paid for U.S. No. 1, 2½ inch York Imperials were about the same as this time last year but somewhat higher than the Liverpool price on Wednesday. The weakness of the demand for inferior barreled stock is again shown in the low price of \$2.92 to \$3.89 paid for unclassified Yorks. All boxed apples were substantially higher in price than at this time last year and considerably above the week's Liverpool prices. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-271, December 7, 1929.

PRUNE MARKET CONDITIONS ABROAD: Estimates of the Yugoslav export surplus of dried prunes for 1929-30 still range from 8,800 to 15,400 short tons, or an average of about 12,000 short tons, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Yugoslav prune exports during the year ending August 31, 1929 amounted to 21,000 short tons. Belgrade quotations on new crop prunes have declined somewhat since the end of October. Prices, however, are still considerably higher than at this time last season.

Consul General Kehl at Hamburg reports that business in California, Oregon and Washington prunes is very quiet. Prices declined generally during November. Second hand prices, on California stock particularly, are considerably below American quotations. Yugoslav prunes are being entirely neglected at the present time. Mr. Steere states the inland demand for prunes in Germany is low due to the

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warm weather and the abundance of fresh fruits. An improvement is expected in the demand as soon as cold weather sets in. Important arrivals of American prunes during December are expected and these may influence prices if buyers continue to hold off. Some improvement has taken place in the prices paid for new crop California prunes in London, according to Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The trade has expressed dissatisfaction at the increase in prices but since old crop prunes are unreliable transactions in new crop fruit are being affected at the prices asked.

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## L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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BRITISH PORK PRODUCTS STOCKS: Liverpool stocks of cured pork and lard were seasonally lower at the end of November, but larger than those of last year, according to cabled advices from American Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. The figure of 1,769,000 pounds for hams, bacon and shoulders was nearly 1,000,000 pounds under October stocks, but more than 500,000 pounds larger than last year. In lard, current Liverpool stocks ran to 4,186,000 pounds, down, more than 2,000,000 pounds from October levels but nearly 1,000,000 pounds heavier than on November 30, 1928. Fresh pork receipts for November at London Central Markets barely maintained the seasonal increase of the preceding two months and were considerably under last year's figures.

BRITISH WOOL MARKET CONDITIONS: The London Wool Sales closed on December 4 with prices generally below the high points reached during the sales, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Compared with the close of the previous sales on October 4, however, prices of greasy merino were mostly 5 to 10 per cent higher and fine greasy crossbreds were 10 per cent higher. Sliped wools, medium and low greasy crossbreds and all scoured wools were mostly unchanged except New Zealand crossbreds which were 5 to 7½ per cent lower. American buyers took about 500 bales of New Zealand sliped wools. Punta Arenas wools were 5 per cent higher but Cape wools were barely steady. The demand for wool tops and yarns at Bradford continues quiet according to a cabled report from Consul Thomson at Bradford. The majority of the manufacturers have been refraining from heavy purchases of tops and yarns until after Christmas but in spite of competition for the limited business available, quotations for tops and yarns are generally unchanged. The output of fine worsted piece goods is being maintained but activity in the woolen industry is decreasing and there is much unemployment in the heavy woolen manufacturing districts. The quantity of wool and tops passing through the Bradford conditioning house during November was considerably lower than in either September or October but the quantity of worsted yarn was the highest for any month this year.

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# FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION

Dried bean production has been large this year in the more important surplus producing countries as well as the United States, the crop being the largest since 1924. In spite of the large United States total bean crop, imports during September and October were the largest for that period in recent years; and prices of white beans have been maintained at a high level the first few months of the new bean season, although they have fallen some from the price prevailing at the beginning of September. These high prices are partly explained by the fact that the Michigan crop, which is largely pea beans, is slightly smaller than last year and smaller than the 1923-1927 average. The New York crop, which is also largely white beans, is below the average although larger than last year. The high early prices are also probably due in part to elements in the foreign situation. The bean season started with a depletion of stocks of white beans in Europe and a probable shortage in Japan, so the total foreign supply is little if any more than the amount of the 1929 crops. In other years, such as 1925 and 1926 when total bean production was fairly high, large stocks of old crop beans in Rumania increased the total supply.

This year, uncertainty as to the size of the Rumanian crop early in the season may have been an element of importance affecting prices. Official reports of the Rumanian crop showed a large harvest but rumors were current in Europe that the crop was much overestimated. Changes in the practice of buying Rumanian beans may also have led to the impression of a heavy demand and thus stimulated prices. A shortage in the French bean and green vegetable crops and in the European potato crop may tend to increase the European demand for Rumanian beans throughout the year, thus lessening the pressure on the United States market. Common bean production in Rumania and Japan appears to affect noticeably the price of domestic white beans. This year both countries have large crops. The shortage of stocks in the beginning of the year and heavy European demand, together with the shortage of domestic pea beans may, however, keep the price the balance of the year well above the level indicated by the size of the total bean crop.

## Rumania

### Production and surplus

The latest official estimate of Rumanian common dried bean production is reduced to 9,963,000 bushels, according to a report from Consul Childs at Bucharest as compared with an earlier official estimate of 12,3[illegible],000 bushels reported by Commercial Attache Fouche. The final estimate is expected to be available about December 15. Official estimates for earlier years have also been revised in the latest publications of the Rumanian Ministry of Agriculture and the 1929 crop is now indicated to be over twice as large as the revised estimate of 1928. It is the largest crop since 1924 when 11,720,000 bushels were harvested.

From the current crop a balance available for export of 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bushels seems probable. In the crop years 1925 and 1926 when the harvest was nearly as large as in the present year, exports were 3,562,000 bushels and 4,306,000 bushels respectively and the balance for domestic consumption, seeding and carryover amounted to 5,541,000 - 6,330,000 bushels. Allowing an amount equal to the larger figure for domestic consumption in the present year, there would still be left about 3,630,000 bushels available for export should the demand be sufficient to bring it out. In the past six years there has been a fairly close relationship between the size of the Rumanian crop and the amount retained in the country; large crops being associated with large amounts retained, and vice versa.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

RUMANIA: Production and distribution of common beans, 1923 to 1929

| Crop year | Production | | | Seed requirements a/ | Exports of common beans, year beginning July 1 preliminary | Balance available for domestic consumption and carryover |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Grown alone | Grown with other crops | Total production | | | |
| | 1,000 bu | 1,000 bu | 1,000 bu | 1,000 bu | 1,000 bu | 1,000 bu |
| 1923 | 2,381 | 6,190 | 8,571 | 957 | 4,028 | 3,586 |
| 1924 | 2,529 | 9,191 | 11,720 | 1,010 | b/ 1,962 | 8,748 |
| 1924 | 2,835 | 6,268 | 9,103 | 1,087 | 3,562 | 4,454 |
| 1926 | 3,020 | 6,216 | 9,236 | 1,039 | 2,906 | 5,291 |
| 1927 | 2,193 | 4,114 | 6,307 | 1,063 | 227 | 2,965 |
| 1928 | 1,264 | 3,069 | 4,333 | 1,071 | 897 | 2,365 |
| 1929 prel. | 2,857 | 7,105 | 9,962 | | | |

a/ Approximation on the basis of 0.6 bushel to the acre for beans grown alone and 0.45 bushel for beans grown with other crops as reported by Consul Childs quoting the Ministry of Agriculture. The actual requirement is somewhat greater than that shown here. This estimate assumes all beans to be hand sown whereas small amounts are sown by machinery which takes a greater amount per acre.
b/ Crop was of poor quality and not in great demand.

Most of the Rumanian bean crop is made up of a mixture of various kinds of beans which until graded would not fit in any single commercial class known in the United States. Most of them are grown mixed in with other crops. These beans when exported are usually sent to some central market like Marseille or Antwerp where they are cleaned and graded before reshipment to the final destination. A small percentage of the crop is either more carefully grown with some attention to varieties, or is sorted within the country. Such beans come under the heading of "specialties".

Among the most important kinds included under "specialties" are pea beans, marrows and kidneys. According to Consul Childs, about 10 to 20 per cent of the total crop of the country is made up of these "specialties". The 1928 crop included only about 10 per cent of "specialties". Assuming the 1929 crop of "specialties" at 15 per cent of the total crop, he anticipated an exportation of those kinds, largely of the marrow and flat kidney, of between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 bushels or over three times the quantity exported last year. He points out, however, that "specialty" exports vary widely from year to year and any estimate at the beginning of the year can be only a rough approximation.

Rumanian foreign trade

Bean exports during the first two months of the 1929 season have been heavy and tend to confirm the reports of a large production. The export season usually begins in September. Total exports for September and October this year

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

amounted to 1,093,000 bushels, compared with 854,000 and 802,000 bushels in the corresponding period of 1925 and 1926 respectively, and only 375,000 in that period of 1928. In 1925 the September-October exports made up 24 per cent of the total for the year beginning July 1. In 1926 they made up 27 per cent, while in the poor crop year of 1928 exports in those two months made up 42 per cent of the total. The high prices prevailing the early part of this season may have brought out more than an average proportion of the exportable surplus.

Bean exports direct to the United States so far this season have been remarkable heavy. For the period August to October they were 16,270 bushels which is about 70 per cent of the total sent to the United States in the record calendar year 1925, when 23,498 bushels were shipped here. The heavy 1929 movement is due partly, at least, to a change in grading methods rather than an increase in Rumanian beans consumed by the United States. Whereas usually a large part of the Rumanian export crop is shipped to Marseille for sorting and grading, this year some of the French been exporting concerns have established agencies and hand-sorting plants in Rumania for the purpose of making direct shipments to the United States. Furthermore, this year American bean import-firms have made larger purchases than usual locally through their traveling representatives.

Three-fourths of the exports to the United States this year have been pea beans and pearls, the balance was made up largely of narrows. Pea bean exports to the United States in September and October amounted to 7,562 bushels; pearls, 4,538 bushels; medium marrows, 2,023 bushels; small marrows, 952 bushels and large marrows, 286 bushels. August exports of 909 bushels were not listed according to kind.

Rumanian bean exports have been subject to an export tax in recent years which, however, has been successively reduced and should permit a freer exportation at present than in 1923 and 1924. Consul Childs writes that the Rumanian government restricted the exportation of beans along with other commodities following the armistice with a view to maintaining a low internal price. In 1923 this policy was modified, dispensing with the necessity of export permits, but establishing an export tax of about 68 cents per 100 pounds for all beans exported. It was reduced to about 45 cents in January 1925, after the bumper crop of 1924, to about 34 cents in October 1925, and about 10 cents in March 1926. The prevailing export tax at the time of the latest report on the subject last summer was about 12 cents.

Prices and market situation

Bean prices in Rumania were maintained at a high level in September and October 1929 in spite of the large crop, congestion in the central markets, and

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

heavy movement. In the last week in October there was some recession and the trend in November was downward with weakening demand, a decrease in transactions, and general market depression.

Common bean prices in carlots at warehouse or station rose from $2.97 per 100 pounds at Braila on September 5 to $3.18 - $3.35 at the end of September and about $4.90 on October 21. The official price at Braila went up to $5.39 on October 24, after which it dropped to $4.00 at the last of October. Actual price quotations are not available for November but they are reported as lower than in October. The increases in September and October were reflected in the prices at Antwerp and Marseille, where Rumanian beans are sorted and graded. At Antwerp the price for pearl beans rose from $4.68 per 100 pounds in the first week in September to $6.40 for the second and third weeks in October, after which it dropped to $6.18. Medium marrows rose from $5.57 the first week in September to $7.56 the third week in October, returning to $7.28 during the last week of the month. New York prices did not go up in sympathy with the European rise. The New York wholesale price of imported pea beans fell from an average of $9.88 per 100 pounds the first of September to $9.38 the first of October, $8.12 the first of November and $7.88 by December 3. Imported marrows which were selling at $13.38 per 100 pounds on September 1 had dropped to $10.62 early in December.*

COMMON BEANS: Price per 100 pounds at Braila, Rumania, and at Antwerp, Belgium, September - October 1929

| Period a/ | Braila, carlots, at railway station or warehouse: Kidney | Marrow | Unsorted common | Antwerp, f.o.b. for November delivery b/: Medium kidney | Medium marrow | Pearl |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Sept 5 | | 362 | 297 | 579 | 557 | 468 |
| 9 | | 381 | 340 | 573 | 573 | 401 |
| 16 | 370 | 370 | 302-328 | | | |
| 20 | 397 | 397 | 303-324 | 595 | 612 | 509 |
| 24 | | 403 | 313-335 | | | |
| 30 | | 436 | 318-335 | 595 | 612 | 509 |
| Oct 5 | | 460 | 392 | 614 | 684 | 590 |
| 12 | | 490 | 369 | 726 | 728 | 640 |
| 19 | | 552 | 457 | 853 | 756 | 640 |
| 23 | | 558 | 531 | | | |
| 30 | 408 | 474 | 400 | 795 | 728 | 618 |

Braila prices are as reported by Consul Childs at Bucharest, those at Antwerp by Consul Styles.

a/ Prices are often not quoted for different kinds of beans on the same day in Braila. Those listed are the prices quoted on the date nearest to the one listed.

b/ Prices at Antwerp are for the first, second, third and fourth week of the month.

* As quoted in New York Journal of Commerce.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

The high level of Rumanian prices early in the season can be partly explained by the depletion of stocks at the beginning of the season. Rumors in European importing countries in October that the Rumanian crop had been overestimated probably had a strengthening effect in that period. The American consulate at Antwerp has reported rumors of a shortage in the Rumanian crop. A cable report from the consulate at Bucharest, however, shows no inclination on the part of the trade in Rumania to doubt the official estimate, and heavy exports in September and October tend to give further confidence in the estimate. In so far as these two factors actually affected the price of Rumanian beans, their influence should have comparatively little effect the remainder of the season and prices should be more in line with the size of the crop.

There is a possibility that various more permanent factors may strengthen the demand enough to keep the price the remainder of this season above the prices quoted in 1925 and 1926 when the Rumanian crop was nearly as large as this year. The poor quality of the 1925 crop and large carryover of generally poor quality beans into the 1925 and 1926 seasons probably depressed the Rumanian price in those years. The French bean crop is reported as small again this year, although larger than in 1928, and the import requirement large, according to reports of Consul Cameron at Paris. Other French vegetable crops are also reported to be short. The European potato crop is smaller than last year, and although it is not known just what effect this shortage will have on bean consumption the tendency will probably be for an increase rather than a decrease in bean consumption. There is also a gradual upward trend in demand to keep pace with the needs of increasing population. In the four years for which annual prices are available there is shown to be a very close association between the size of the Rumanian crop and the price of common beans at Galatz.

BEANS, COMMON: Production in Rumania and annual average price per 100 pounds at Galatz, 1925-1929, with years in order of descending crops

| Year | Production | Price |
|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | Cents |
| 1929 prel. ............. | 9,962 | - |
| 1926 .................. | 9,236 | 132 |
| 1925 .................. | 9,103 | 138 |
| 1927 .................. | 6,307 | 274 |
| 1928 .................. | 4,333 | 532 |

## FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

Following are the monthly averages from which the above annual averages are derived.

BEANS, COMMON: Monthly average price per 100 pounds at Galatz, in car lots at storehouses or local railway station, as of the 15th of the month, Sept 1925-Oct 1929

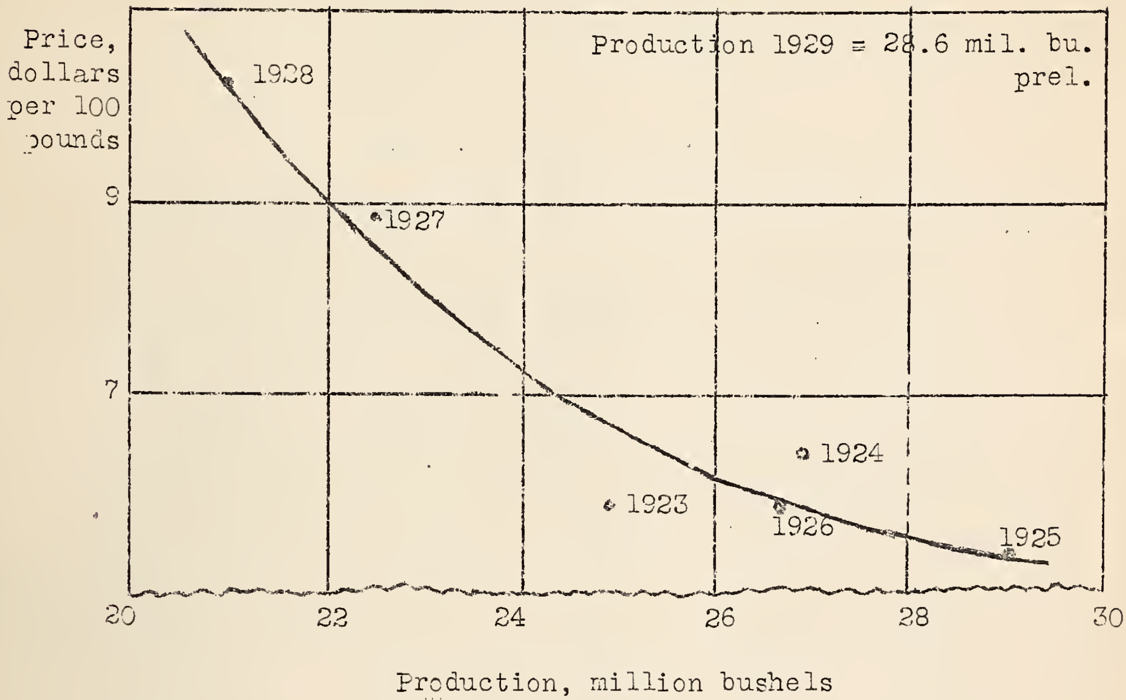
| Month | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| Sept | 137 | 128 | 196 | 443 | a/ 329 |
| Oct | 123 | 106 | 196 | 589 | b/ 403 |
| Nov. | 136 | 113 | 201 | 580 | c/ |
| Dec | 133 | 109 | 201 | 457 | |
| Jan | 121 | 139 | 227 | 544 | |
| Feb | 106 | 139 | 288 | 531 | |
| Mar | 120 | 133 | 290 | 640 | |
| Apr | 136 | 120 | 364 | 531 | |
| May | 140 | 130 | 332 | 558 | |
| June | 149 | 140 | 304 | 612 | |
| July | 153 | 152 | 332 | d/ 493 | |
| Aug | 149 | 177 | 357 | e/(411) | |
| Av | 138 | 132 | 274 | 532 | |

Prices reported by Consul Childs at Bucharest.
a/ Sept 13. b/ Price at Braila.
c/ Prices receded the first half of the month. d/ July 12. e/ Interpolation average of July and September prices.

A series of prices in New York compiled from the "Grain World" and the "Price Current-Grain Reporter" for the past six years shows an apparent relationship between the annual New York prices of American pea beans and the price of Rumanian common beans at Galatz, and also a fairly close association between the New York price and the size of the Rumanian bean crop. The pea bean is the most important single class of bean grown in the United States. There is also some relationship indicated between the Rumanian crop and the New York price of domestic marrows and white kidneys but the association is less marked.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

New York annual price of domestic pea beans, and bean production in United States and Rumania




BEANS: Production in the United States and Rumania, and New York annual average price per 100 pounds, 1923-1929

| Year | United States peas and medium beans production | Total bean production: United States | Total bean production: Rumania | Total bean production: Total 2 countries | New York price, domestic pea beans, per 100 pounds, year beginning Sept 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | Cents |
| 1923 | 6,850 | 16,308 | 8,571 | 24,879 | 589 |
| 1924 | 6,288 | 15,159 | 11,720 | 26,879 | 642 |
| 1925 | 7,749 | 19,928 | 9,103 | 29,031 | 539 |
| 1926 | 6,153 | 17,396 | 9,236 | 26,632 | 588 |
| 1927 | 4,558 | 16,181 | 6,307 | 22,488 | 892 |
| 1928 | 5,447 | 16,621 | 4,333 | 20,954 | 1,025 |
| 1929 | - | 18,638 | 9,962 | 28,600 | - |

The number of years shown is not enough, nor are the prices used based on enough observations, to establish a definite average relationship but they do establish the probability that the size of the Rumanian crop may be a rather important factor in determining the New York price of domestic white beans.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

The corresponding price of domestic pea beans the first three months of the 1929 season has averaged 925 cents per 100 pounds, which is far above the annual price indicated by the size of the crop. The factors mentioned in connection with the high Rumanian price are also operative in connection with the New York price. In the following table are given the monthly prices from which the annual prices used above were derived, and also New York prices of imported beans.

BEANS: Price per 100 pounds a/ of domestic and imported pea, marrow and white kidney, New York

| Year and month | Domestic | | | Imported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pea | Marrow | White Kidney | Pea | Marrow | White kidney |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1923-24 | | | | | | |
| Sept | 664 | - | b/ 894 | 581 | 976 | - |
| Oct | 725 | - | - | 607 | 968 | - |
| Nov | 638 | 1,100 | c/1,132 | 575 | - | - |
| Dec | 572 | 1,038 | 1,047 | 503 | c/ 925 | - |
| Jan | 582 | 1,016 | 972 | 530 | 946 | - |
| Feb | 588 | 1,163 | 1,024 | 538 | 919 | - |
| Mar | 582 | 1,241 | 1,069 | 538 | 1,012 | - |
| Apr | 548 | 1,272 | 1,034 | - | 1,071 | - |
| May | 525 | 1,275 | 1,027 | - | 962 | - |
| June | 525 | - | 1,075 | - | 975 | - |
| July | 541 | - | 1,096 | - | 947 | - |
| Aug | 538 | - | 1,099 | - | 962 | - |
| Av | 589 | d/1,158 | e/1,043 | d/ 553 | e/ 969 | |
| 1924-25 | | | | | | |
| Sept | 632 | - | 1,100 | - | 950 | - |
| Oct | 628 | - | 1,055 | - | 960 | 922 |
| Nov | 628 | 1,104 | 1,028 | - | 950 | c/ 938 |
| Dec | 616 | 1,037 | 960 | - | 950 | 838 |
| Jan | 692 | 1,000 | 954 | - | 943 | 888 |
| Feb | 721 | 997 | 941 | - | 950 | 868 |
| Mar | 690 | 997 | 903 | - | 932 | 938 |
| Apr | 624 | 959 | 855 | - | 882 | 819 |
| May | 618 | 962 | 816 | - | 862 | 707 |
| June | 640 | 938 | 812 | - | 847 | 738 |
| July | 623 | 934 | 804 | - | 838 | 738 |
| Aug | 537 | 912 | 800 | - | 838 | 754 |
| Av | 642 | f/ 934 | 919 | - | 909 | e/ 836 |

Continued -

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

BEANS: Price per 100 pounds a/ of domestic and imported pea, marrow and white kidney, New York, Cont'd

| Year and month | Domestic | | | Imported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pea | Marrow | White kidney | Pea | Marrow | White kidney |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1925-26 | | | | | | |
| Sept | 554 | 900 | 810 | - | 825 | 725 |
| Oct | 553 | 918 | 869 | - | 838 | 806 |
| Nov | 575 | - | 825 | - | - | - |
| Dec | 578 | c/ 938 | 858 | - | - | c/ 888 |
| Jan | c/ 570 | c/ 925 | c/ 900 | c/ 512 | c/ 838 | c/ 838 |
| Feb | b/ 558 | b/ 782 | b/ 818 | b/ 512 | b/ 838 | c/ 812 |
| Mar | 528 | 841 | 797 | 482 | 812 | - |
| Apr | b/ 512 | b/ 806 | b/ 762 | b/ 468 | b/ 774 | - |
| May | 512 | 741 | 678 | 435 | 688 | - |
| June | 516 | 738 | 652 | 438 | 688 | - |
| July | 506 | 738 | 697 | 440 | 685 | - |
| Aug. | 508 | 722 | 720 | 438 | 675 | - |
| Average | 539 | 823 | 782 | g/ 466 | f/ 766 | h/ 814 |
| 1926-27 | | | | | | |
| Sept | 503 | 709 | 750 | 438 | 656 | c/ 662 |
| Oct | 600 | 700 | 775 | 507 | 652 | 688 |
| Nov | 618 | 700 | c/ 775 | 606 | 662 | 744 |
| Dec | 608 | 700 | - | 554 | 662 | 779 |
| Jan | 573 | 700 | 821 | 525 | 638 | 788 |
| Feb | 550 | 694 | 766 | 506 | 638 | 738 |
| Mar | 538 | 688 | 732 | 488 | 638 | 706 |
| Apr | 533 | 688 | 712 | 488 | 638 | 688 |
| May | 570 | 688 | 718 | 526 | 638 | 700 |
| June | b/ 631 | b/ 688 | c/ 812 | b/ 594 | b/ 663 | b/ 750 |
| July | 655 | 700 | - | 612 | 638 | 788 |
| Aug | 671 | 712 | - | 587 | 688 | 788 |
| Average | 588 | 697 | i/ 762 | 536 | 648 | 735 |
| 1927-28 | | | | | | |
| Sept | 688 | 712 | - | 538 | 688 | 762 |
| Oct | b/ 650 | 712 | c/ 768 | 538 | 688 | 762 |
| Nov | - | - | - | 538 | c/ 738 | 750 |
| Dec | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jan | 683 | 798 | 1,000 | b/ 661 | 759 | 883 |
| Feb | 794 | 894 | 1,006 | 699 | 787 | 800 |
| Mar | 890 | 958 | 1,038 | 762 | 825 | 812 |
| Apr | 1,025 | 1,021 | 1,038 | 838 | 838 | 812 |
| May | c/1,025 | c/1,025 | c/1,038 | c/ 862 | c/ 850 | c/ 812 |
| June | c/1,038 | c/1,025 | c/1,038 | c/ 875 | c/ 868 | c/ 812 |
| July | c/1,075 | c/1,025 | c/1,038 | - | - | - |
| Aug | c/1,075 | c/1,025 | - | - | - | - |
| Average | f/ 892 | f/ 920 | g/ 996 | i/ 701 | i/ 782 | i/ 801 |

Continued -

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

BEANS: Price per 100 pounds a/ of domestic and imported peas, marrow and white kidney, New York, Cont'd

| Year and month | Domestic | | | Imported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pea | Marrow | White kidney | Pea | Marrow | White kidney |
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1928-29 | | | | | | |
| Sept | c/ 1,075 | b/ 937 | c/ 812 | - | - | - |
| Oct | c/ 892 | c/ 950 | - | - | c/ 838 | c/ 875 |
| Nov | c/ 888 | c/ 950 | - | - | - | - |
| Dec | b/ 1,000 | c/ 1,038 | c/ 1,200 | - | - | - |
| Jan | b/ 1,050 | b/ 1,038 | - | - | c/ 1,138 | b/ 1,138 |
| Feb | c/ 1,138 | b/ 1,038 | - | - | - | - |
| Mar | c/ 1,100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Apr. | b/ 1,050 | - | - | - | - | - |
| May | 1,066 | - | - | - | - | - |
| June | 1,031 | - | - | - | - | - |
| July | c/ 988 | - | - | - | c/ 1,312 | c/ 1,150 |
| Aug | b/ 1,025 | - | - | c/ 1,000 | c/ 1,312 | c/ 1,312 |
| Average | 1,025 | j/ 1,000 | | | | |
| 1929-30 | | | | | | |
| Sept. | c/ 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oct | c/ 975 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nov | c/ 800 | c/ 1,062 | - | - | - | |

Compiled from the Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.
a/ Prices are averages of weekly ranges of quotations. Except where otherwise noted the averages are for three or more weeks. b/ Two weeks only.
c/ One week only. d/ Seven month average. e/ Eleven month average. f/ Ten month average. g/ Eight month average. h/ Five month average. i/ Nine month average. j/ Six month average.

## Japan

The estimate of 1929 production of common beans in Hokkaido province has been revised downward to 3,225,000 bushels from the August estimate of 3,405,000, probably due partially to heavy rainfall the latter part of August, according to Trade Commissioner Steintorf. Hokkaido is believed to be the only province in which common beans are produced in commercial quantities. The reduction has taken place to some extent in classes which compete with our large and small whites and speckled cranberry. In spite of the reduction, however, the total crop of common beans is the largest in recent years. The crop of large and small whites is also the largest for those classes at least in the last three years.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

JAPAN: Production of common beans in Hokkaido province 1926 to 1929

| Class | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush |
| Ohtenashi and Kotenashi (large and small whites)...... | 276 | 430 | 524 | 968 |
| Kintokis and Benimames (red) a/ | 229 | 546 | 434 | 499 |
| Nagauzuras (long cranberry).... | 417 | 476 | 492 | 511 |
| Other common beans.............. | 1,382 | 1,243 | 930 | 1,247 |
| Total.......... | 2,304 | 2,695 | 2,380 | 3,225 |

Figures as reported by Trade Commissioner Steintorf at Tokio, quoting Government Farm Products Inspection Bureau at Sapporo. a/ In size and shape like speckled cranberry.

The quality of the 1929 crop is reported to be good with the exception of Kintokis (red) and Ohtenashi (large white) which is certain sections of the country were somewhat discolored by frost the latter part of September.

The production of common beans in Japan appears from preliminary studies to be a factor of some importance affecting the price of United States white beans, especially in California. Figures are not yet available for a long enough period, however, to establish a definite average relationship.

BEANS: Production in the United States, Japan and Chile, carryover of small whites and annual average price of small whites to shippers in California, 1923 to 1928

| Crop Years in order of total supplies | Calif. stocks of small whites Sept 1 | United States production small whites | United States production pea and medium beans | Japan production common beans | Chile production beans | Total preceding columns | Price per 100 lbs of small whites to shippers F.O.B. Calif. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Cents |
| 1925 | 26 | 432 | 7,749 | 2,943 | 1,616 | 12,766 | 591 |
| 1923 | 29 | 875 | 6,850 | 2,813 | 1,417 | 12,083 | 620 |
| 1926 | 69 | 346 | 6,153 | 2,304 | 2,226 | 11,098 | 668 |
| 1924 | 172 | 227 | 6,288 | 2,478 | 1,338 | 10,503 | 741 |
| 1928 | 14 | 689 | 5,447 | 2,380 | 1,170 | 9,700 | 881 |
| 1927 | 4 | 508 | 4,558 | 2,695 | 1,883 | 9,648 | 759 |

Production figures are compiled from official reports of the countries or consular reports. California stocks of small whites in warehouses Sept. 1 and prices of small whites are from Bean Market Information bulletin No. 12, put out by the Federal-State Marketing Service, April 30, 1929.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

It will be noted that the annual price to shippers increased as the total supply listed decreased with the exception of 1928. In that year the general reduction in world bean production and especially the reduction in the Rumanian crop was probably an important factor in increasing the price above that indicated by the supplies listed here. In general, however, the relationship between prices and supplies was not improved by adding Rumanian production to the supplies.

## The World's Leading Commercial Crops

The 1929 crop of dried common beans in important commercial producing countries is considerably above the small crop of 1928 and next to the largest crop in the past five years. Production in nine countries, according to official and unofficial reports available, is placed at 40,334,000 to 40,554,000 bushels compared with 29,749,000 bushels in 1928. The only crop exceeding this year's total in the past four years is the 1925 crop of 44,238,000 bushels. Besides the United States, the nine countries include all of the principal foreign surplus producing countries except Chile and some of the important importing countries. United States total dried bean production amounts to 13,638,000 bushels, the largest crop since 1925. Rumania and Japan are the chief common bean exporting countries, but Hungary and Bulgaria also contribute small surpluses. The total production in these four countries is placed at 16,059,000 to 16,279,000 bushels, or nearly double the 8,642,000 bushels produced by them in 1928, and 16,027,000 in 1925.

The crops in Rumania and Japan are discussed more fully elsewhere in this issue. The Hungarian crop is of much better quality than for several years back, according to Consul Morgan. The white pea bean crop is said to be expanding, partly as a result of encouragement by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry distributed high quality seeds at low prices in an effort to get the farmers to grow more non-grain crops which it said were being over produced. Further assistance was given to bean growers and exporters by loans at favorable rates. At the completion of threshing the pods were numerous and satisfactory. The beans in general were reported to be small, and in healthy condition.

No indication is available on the condition of the growing crop in Chile which in some years is an exporter of some importance to the United States. The acreage sown to legumes is reported by Vice Consul McLain as larger than a year ago and general crop conditions were good at the end of September.

France is the most important importing country aside from the United States for which any definite indication of this year's crop is available. Unofficial reports place the harvest at about 3,300,000 bushels, which is well above the small 1928 harvest of 2,558,000 bushels but lower than in any of the preceding three years.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

COMMON DRIED BEANS: Production in specified countries, 1925-1929

| Country | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 prel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Countries reporting in 1929 - | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush | 1,000 bush |
| United States a/. | 19,928 | 17,396 | 16,181 | 16,621 | 18,638 |
| Canada........... | 1,501 | 1,160 | 1,037 | 1,170 | 1,364 |
| Rumania.......... | 9,103 | 9,236 | 6,307 | 4,333 | 9,962 |
| France........... | 5,726 | 3,500 | 4,512 | 2,558 | b/ 3,300 |
| Hungary c/....... | 1,810 | 2,264 | 1,756 | b/ 1,286 | b/ 1,286-1,506 |
| Bulgaria......... | 2,171 | 1,654 | 1,063 | 643 | 1,586 |
| Netherlands...... | 671 | 602 | 388 | 383 | 572 |
| Austria.......... | 385 | 287 | 358 | 375 | 401 |
| Japan............ | 2,943 | 2,304 | d/ 2,695 | d/ 2,380 | d/ 3,225 |
| Total above countries.... | 44,238 | 38,403 | 34,297 | 29,749 | 40,334-40,554 |
| Mexico........... | 7,209 | 7,851 | 7,179 | 6,452 | |
| Spain............ | 6,214 | 4,609 | 6,462 | | |
| England and Wales | 5,512 | 5,910 | 6,091 | 4,372 | |
| Italy............ | 5,247 | 5,890 | 4,067 | 2,975 | c/ |
| Yugoslavia....... | 1,393 | 1,351 | 603 | - | |
| Czechoslovakia... | 519 | 514 | 521 | 359 | |
| Germany.......... | - | - | 667 | 421 | |
| Chosen........... | 204 | 228 | 165 | 139 | |
| Brazil........... | 18,698 | 19,548 | 22,425 | - | |
| Chile............ | 1,616 | 2,226 | 1,883 | 1,170 | |
| Total all coun | | | 84,360 | | |

a/ Total bean production which is practically all common beans. b/ Unofficial. c/ Not definitely known to be common beans. d/ Hokkaido province only, which province is believed to produce practically the entire Japanese crop of common beans. e/ A small crop is unofficially reported.

United States imports

Common bean imports into the United States in September and October were unusually heavy amounting to 367,000 bushels. The nearest approach to this figure was in 1924 when 227,000 bushels were imported in the two months. October was an especially heavy month, with 276,000 bushels. The year 1927-28 was the only one from 1924-25 to date when monthly imports have exceeded this figure. The imports do not usually begin to pick up until about December. The heavy movement this year may be partly explained by the practice of importing direct from Rumania which has been followed to a greater or less extent this year instead of buying through Marseilles as a grading and distributing center. This practice is mentioned further in the discussion of the Rumanian situation, page 921

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

DRIED BEANS: United States imports by months, September 1924 to October 1929

| Year beginning Sept 1 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Sept..... | 139 | 91 | 55 | 115 | 91 | 91 |
| Oct...... | 88 | 63 | 37 | 76 | 41 | 276 |
| Nov....... | 73 | 83 | 73 | 82 | 39 | |
| Dec....... | 104 | 173 | 144 | 145 | 75 | |
| Jan....... | 120 | 172 | 147 | 150 | 108 | |
| Feb....... | 261 | 139 | 108 | 289 | 200 | |
| Mar....... | 192 | 108 | 98 | 369 | 169 | |
| Apr....... | 112 | 88 | 69 | 281 | 114 | |
| May....... | 55 | 73 | 82 | 325 | 130 | |
| June...... | 106 | 90 | 126 | 276 | 143 | |
| July...... | 79 | 57 | 207 | 169 | 111 | |
| Aug....... | 111 | 55 | 180 | 224 | 83 | |
| Total | 1,440 | 1,193 | 1,327 | 2,471 | 1,304 | |

Compiled from reports of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

United States imports come principally from Rumania and Japan. In the past six years Japan has supplied on an average about a third of our imports. The imports of Japanese beans are largely of classes similar to our large and small whites and our long cranberry.

It is not known just how many beans we get from Rumania, since much of the Rumanian surplus is sent to sorting and grading centers in other European countries before reshipment to the United States and their identity is lost. A large part of our bean imports from France and Belgium are believed to be of Rumanian origin and also some part of our receipts from other countries. Our total imports from continental Europe in the past six years have averaged nearly 40 per cent of our total imports. Those from France and Belgium alone averaged over 22 per cent of the total. Italy is also an important source of our imports from continental Europe. Italy, however, imports important quantities and many of our receipts from that country may come originally from Rumania. Our imports of beans from Europe are nearly all white beans of types which compete principally with our pea beans, white kidneys and marrows, but also with our large and small whites and great northerns. Our bean imports from Europe have been tending.

FOREIGN DRIED EDIBLE BEAN SITUATION, CONT'D

to increase in the past five years while those from Japan have been about stationary. In the first 10 months of the calendar year 1929, however, following the small 1928 European crop, our imports from Europe were only 195,000 bushels compared with 436,000 from Japan. There has been some tendency to increase our imports from Italy and Belgium at the expense of France until 1929.

Our imports from the United Kingdom are believed to include a large proportion of limas from Madagascar. Usually Chile is not an important source of our imports. In occasional years, however, it becomes important, as in 1928 and 1929 when our receipts from Chile rose to about 14 and 21 per cent respectively of our total imports. The Chilean crop includes a large number of types not in use in this country. Our imports are believed to be principally of a few classes, including beans similar to our California reds, bayos, large and small whites, speckled cranberries and butternuts. Canada is another country which increased its shipments to the United States materially in 1928 and 1929. The Canadian shipments compete principally with our pea beans.

DRIED BEANS: Imports into the United States by countries, calendar years, 1923, 1924 to 1929

| Country from which exported | Year ended Dec. 31 | | | | | | Jan. 1-Oct 31 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1928 | 1929 |
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| CONTINENTAL EUROPE | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium ....... | 68 | 0 | 55 | 35 | 154 | 295 | 294 | 28 |
| France......... | 487 | 83 | 170 | 207 | 237 | 283 | 282 | 38 |
| Germany........ | 4 | 8 | 77 | 70 | 80 | 194 | 181 | 55 |
| Italy.......... | 55 | 105 | 265 | 224 | 162 | 84 | 77 | 63 |
| Netherlands.... | 40 | 22 | 58 | 40 | 39 | 55 | 37 | 11 |
| Total above European count | 654 | 218 | 625 | 576 | 722 | 911 | 871 | 195 |
| United Kingdom | 192 | 105 | 53 | 4 | 4 | 50 | 48 | 65 |
| Japan............ | 900 | 564 | 432 | 337 | 460 | 578 | 548 | 436 |
| Chile............ | 35 | 72 | 47 | 3 | 82 | 309 | 308 | 303 |
| Canada........... | 86 | 12 | 54 | 38 | 13 | 156 | 150 | 105 |
| Mexico........... | 66 | 27 | 3 | 16 | 26 | 120 | 99 | 49 |
| Hongkong......... | 30 | 32 | 35 | 38 | 38 | 34 | 29 | 32 |
| Madagascar....... | 20 | 50 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 |
| Other countries.. | 93 | 55 | 106 | 77 | 91 | 140 | 131 | 197 |
| Total........ | 2,076 | 1,135 | 1,445 | 1,092 | 1,436 | 2,298 | 2,184 | 1,426 |

Compiled from reports and records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Per cent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| WHEAT | | | | | | |
| United States | 690,108 | 831,040 | 878,374 | 902,191 | 791,768 | 87.8 |
| Canada | 197,119 | 407,136 | 479,665 | 566,726 | 293,899 | 51.9 |
| Mexico | b/ 11,481 | 10,333 | 11,890 | 11,031 | 11,559 | 104.8 |
| Total (3) | 898,708 | 1,248,509 | 1,369,929 | 1,479,948 | 1,097,226 | 74.1 |
| Europe (23) | 1,325,764 | 1,188,512 | 1,242,135 | 1,384,451 | 1,383,630 | 99.9 |
| Africa (4) | 92,047 | 89,976 | 105,555 | 104,469 | 119,001 | 113.9 |
| Asia (4) | 387,827 | 379,296 | 389,635 | 336,761 | 373,158 | 110.8 |
| Total N. Hemis. (34) | 2,704,346 | 2,906,293 | 3,107,254 | 3,305,629 | 2,973,015 | 89.9 |
| Union of S. Africa | b/ 6,034 | 8,282 | 5,675 | 6,930 | 11,207 | 161.7 |
| Australia | 90,497 | 160,762 | 118,200 | 159,725 | 112,000 | 70.1 |
| Total above coun. (36) | 2,800,877 | 3,075,337 | 3,231,129 | 3,472,284 | 3,096,222 | 89.2 |
| Est. world total ex. Russia and China | 3,401,000 | 3,426,000 | 3,661,000 | 3,930,000 | 3,400,000 | 86.5 |
| RYE | | | | | | |
| United States | 36,093 | 40,795 | 58,164 | 41,676 | 41,028 | 98.4 |
| Canada | 2,094 | 12,179 | 14,951 | 14,618 | 12,919 | 88.4 |
| Europe (22) | 954,102 | 735,502 | 786,722 | 887,364 | 884,259 | 99.7 |
| Total above coun. (24) | 992,289 | 788,476 | 859,837 | 943,658 | 938,206 | 99.4 |
| Est. world total ex. Russia & China | 1,025,000 | 818,000 | 891,000 | 972,000 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ One year only.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Per cent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARLEY | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| United States | 184,812 | 184,905 | 265,882 | 356,667 | 313,368 | 87.9 |
| North America (2) | 230,087 | 284,892 | 362,820 | 493,058 | 413,335 | 83.9 |
| Europe, 22 coun. prev. rep't'd and unchanged | 641,998 | 610,290 | 293,378 | 659,536 | 719,878 | 109.1 |
| Bulgaria, revised | 10,380 | 11,085 | 12,867 | 15,621 | 12,148 | 77.8 |
| Estonia, revised | 6,201 | 6,038 | 4,335 | 4,211 | 5,654 | 134.3 |
| Total Europe (24) | 658,579 | 627,413 | 610,530 | 679,368 | 737,680 | 108.6 |
| Est. European total excluding Russia | 701,000 | 674,000 | 659,000 | 741,000 | | |

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, cont'd.

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Per cent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Per cent |
| BARLEY, cont'd | | | | | | |
| Africa (4) | 103,667 | 71,679 | 85,255 | 111,577 | 103,894 | 93.3 |
| Asia (3) | 133,027 | 135,095 | 133,119 | 129,340 | 138,490 | 107.1 |
| Total N. Hemis. (33) | 1,125,360 | 1,119,774 | 1,191,079 | 1,413,143 | 1,393,899 | 98.6 |
| Southern Hemis. (2) | 1,352 | 1,145 | 924 | 1,153 | 1,849 | 160.4 |
| Total above coun. (35) | 1,126,712 | 1,120,224 | 1,192,698 | 1,414,296 | 1,395,748 | 98.7 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China | 1,407,000 | 1,395,000 | 1,435,000 | 1,669,000 | | |
| Est. world total ex. Russia and China | 1,425,000 | 1,442,000 | 1,480,000 | 1,715,000 | | |
| OATS | | | | | | |
| United States | 1,143,407 | 1,246,848 | 1,182,594 | 1,443,677 | 1,226,573 | 84.7 |
| North America (2) | 1,495,037 | 1,630,264 | 1,622,307 | 1,900,850 | 1,506,343 | 79.3 |
| Europe, 21 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged | 1,735,048 | 1,646,067 | 1,563,157 | 1,673,559 | 1,778,310 | 100.3 |
| Bulgaria, revised | 8,651 | 6,725 | 6,446 | 6,139 | 11,699 | 190.6 |
| Estonia, revised | 9,795 | 9,170 | 6,727 | 6,817 | 10,451 | 153.3 |
| Total Europe (23) | 1,753,494 | 1,661,962 | 1,576,330 | 1,685,515 | 1,800,460 | 106.8 |
| Est. European total excl. Russia | 1,931,000 | 1,845,000 | 1,739,000 | 1,880,000 | | |
| Africa (3) | 17,631 | 11,594 | 13,482 | 18,506 | 20,861 | 112.7 |
| Lebanon Republic | (50) | 52 | 53 | 41 | 62 | 151.2 |
| Total Northern Hemisphere (29) | 3,266,272 | 3,303,872 | 3,212,171 | 3,605,892 | 3,328,226 | 92.3 |
| Southern Hemisphere (2) | 10,946 | 7,562 | 9,245 | 11,565 | 13,345 | 115.4 |
| Total above count. (31) | 3,277,218 | 3,311,434 | 3,221,416 | 3,617,457 | 3,341,571 | 92.4 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China | 3,474,000 | 3,516,000 | 3,398,000 | 3,827,000 | | |
| Est. world total excl. Russia and China | 3,581,000 | 3,621,000 | 3,492,000 | 3,934,000 | | |
| CORN | | | | | | |
| United States | 2,712,364 | 2,692,217 | 2,763,093 | 2,835,678 | 2,621,451 | 92.4 |
| Canada | 17,297 | 7,813 | 4,262 | 5,241 | 5,053 | 96.4 |
| Mexico | 133,362 | 86,578 | 81,839 | 85,540 | 61,666 | 72.1 |
| North America (3) | 2,863,023 | 2,786,603 | 2,849,194 | 2,926,459 | 2,688,172 | 91.9 |
| Europe, 7 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged | 503,654 | 586,551 | 412,396 | 320,899 | 595,812 | 185.7 |
| Austria, revised | 4,530 | 3,825 | 4,948 | 4,248 | 4,149 | 97.7 |
| Bulgaria, revised | 26,277 | 27,312 | 20,954 | 14,802 | 40,383 | 272.8 |
| Total Europe (9) | 534,461 | 617,688 | 438,298 | 339,949 | 640,344 | 188.4 |
| Est. European total excl. Russia | 531,000 | 654,000 | 478,000 | 378,000 | | |

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, cont'd

| Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/ | Average 1909-1913 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | Percent 1929 is of 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Percent |
| CORN, cont'd | | | | | | |
| Africa (3) ............ | 4,326 | 5,871 | 5,137 | 7,393 | 4,803 | 65.0 |
| Asia (2) ............ | (39,900) | 110,584 | 102,907 | 69,201 | 64,334 | 93.0 |
| Total N. Hemis. (17).. | 3,441,710 | 3,520,751 | 3,395,526 | 3,343,002 | 3,397,653 | 101.6 |
| Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia ...... | 3,693,000 | 3,805,000 | 3,669,000 | 3,637,000 | | |
| Est. world total excl. Russia ............ | 4,133,000 | 4,474,000 | 4,344,000 | 4,225,000 | | |

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

| Week ended | Corn, Chicago, No. 3 yellow, 1928 | Corn, Chicago, No. 3 yellow, 1929 | Corn, Chicago, Futures, 1928 | Corn, Chicago, Futures, 1929 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1928 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1929 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1928 | Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1929 | Oats, Chicago, No. 3 white, 1928 | Oats, Chicago, No. 3 white, 1929 | Barley, Minneapolis, No. 2, 1928 | Barley, Minneapolis, No. 2, 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| September 6 | 100 | 102 | Sept. 94 | Sept. 104 | Sept. 86 | Sept. 89 | Oct. 86 | Oct. 90 | 39 | 46 | 64 | 58 |
| 13 | 102 | 103 | Dec. 76 | Dec. 101 | 86 | Oct. 90 | 86 | Feb. 93 | 41 | 49 | 61 | 65 |
| 20 | 105 | 102 | 77 | 99 | Oct. 86 | 89 | Dec. 86 | 93 | 42 | 49 | 63 | 64 |
| 27 | 97 | 98 | 78 | 97 | 89 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 41 | 49 | 65 | 60 |
| October 4 | 95 | 98 | 80 | 97 | 92 | 86 | 92 | 90 | 42 | 50 | 64 | 61 |
| 11 | 102 | 99 | 82 | 96 | Nov. 95 | Nov. 89 | 95 | 91 | 42 | 48 | 64 | 61 |
| 18 | 97 | 95 | 81 | 93 | 95 | 88 | 95 | 89 | 41 | 46 | 61 | 58 |
| 25 | 98 | 92 | 81 | 92 | 96 | 84 | 97 | 86 | 42 | 45 | 64 | 56 |
| November 1 | 88 | 91 | 82 | 92 | 97 | 84 | 99 | 86 | 41 | 46 | 65 | 59 |
| 8 | 84 | 90 | 83 | 89 | 97 | 80 | 99 | Dec. 82 | 42 | 45 | 61 | 60 |
| 15 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 97 | 73 | 99 | 75 | 44 | 43 | 61 | 58 |
| 22 | 86 | 92 | 86 | 89 | Dec. 98 | Dec. 76 | May 92 | May 74 | 46 | 46 | 64 | 61 |
| 29 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 83 | 96 | 75 | 84 | 71 | 46 | 45 | 63 | 61 |

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

| Item | Net exports for year | | Shipments 1929, week ended a/ | | | Net movement as far as reported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 23 | Nov. 30 | July 1 to and incl. | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
| BARLEY EXP. Year begin. July 1 | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| U. States... | 36,580 | 56,996 | 413 | 95 | 76 | Nov.30 | 40,502 | 16,652 |
| Canada ..... | 25,128 | 38,668 | | | | Oct.31 | 11,843 | 4,806 |
| Argentina .. | 11,598 | b/ 8,458 | b/ 92 | | | Nov.16 | b/ 117 | b/2,983 |
| Danubian count. b/ | 27,242 | 19,408 | 3,175 | | | Nov.16 | 13,575 | 31,750 |
| Total... | 100,548 | 123,530 | | | | | 66,037 | 56,191 |
| OATS EXPORTS: Year begin. July 1 | | | | | | | | |
| U. States... | 9,621 | 16,302 | 64 | 519 | 12 | Nov.30 | 9,080 | 5,699 |
| Canada ..... | 7,424 | 19,532 | | | | Oct.31 | 9,913 | 2,607 |
| Argentina... | 28,751 | b/24,102 | b/ 136 | | | Nov.16 | b/ 692 | b/4,524 |
| Danubian count. b/. | 878 | 49 | 20 | | | Nov.16 | 49 | 370 |
| Total... | 46,674 | 59,985 | | | | | 19,734 | 13,200 |

| Item | Net exports for year | | Shipments 1929, week ended a/ | | | Net movement as far as reported | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | Nov. 16 | Nov. 23 | Nov. 30 | Nov.1 to and incl. | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
| CORN EXPORTS: Year begin. November 1 | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| U. States .. | 20,556 | 41,636 | 260 | 84 | 64 | Nov.30 | 2,068 | 506 |
| Danubian count. b/.. | 15,266 | 531 | 317 | | | Nov.16 | 0 | 386 |
| Argentina... | 268,685 | b/206,817 | b/ 3,129 | b/1,989 | b/ 2,441 | Nov.30 | 16,983 | b/11,971 |
| U. of South Africa..... | 23,809 | b/22,457 | c/ 300 | | | Nov.16 | c/2,100 | b/ 643 |
| IMPORTS: Year begin. November 1 | | | | | | | | |
| U. States | 1,436 | 349 | | | | | | |
| Total exp. less U.S. imports.. | 326,880 | 271,092 | | | | | 21,151 | 13,506 |

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from principal exporting countries, September, October and November, 1928 and 1929

| Crop and Country | September 1928 | September 1929 | October 1928 | October 1929 | November 1928 | November 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Exports- | | | | | | |
| Wheat including flour | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 22,772 | 18,568 | 28,567 | 14,926 | 16,195 | 10,576 |
| Canada........... | 30,927 | 9,626 | 48,957 | 23,215 | 80,633 | 29,257 |
| Argentina......... | 8,271 | a/18,972 | 12,077 | a/20,340 | 12,711 | 8,287 |
| British India..... | 501 | a/ 40 | 388 | a/ 0 | 290 | 0 |
| Australia......... | 2,743 | a/ 4,760 | 4,469 | a/ 2,376 | 5,827 | 1,840 |
| Russia a/......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Danube & Bulgaria a/ | 296 | a/ 3,008 | 680 | a/ 4,200 | 520 | 3,640 |
| Total....... | 65,510 | 54,974 | 95,138 | 65,057 | 116,176 | 53,600 |
| Corn: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 611 | 600 | 744 | 623 | 2,000 | 508 |
| Argentina......... | 25,222 | a/19,881 | 22,247 | a/15,193 | 16,983 | 11,969 |
| Rye: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 2,450 | 1,217 | 3,074 | 558 | 1,389 | 13 |
| Russia, Danube and Bulgaria a/..... | 32 | 52 | 60 | 179 | 17 | c/ 171 |
| Barley: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 14,363 | 5,991 | 11,342 | 1,532 | 4,366 | 624 |
| Oats: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 2,291 | 1,059 | 1,627 | 902 | 794 | 626 |
| Flaxseed: | | | | | | |
| Argentina......... | 7,009 | a/ 2,966 | 5,524 | a/ 2,912 | 4,764 | 2,176 |
| Imports- | | | | | | |
| Wheat including flour | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 1,481 | 398 | 1,902 | 368 | 2,581 | --- |
| Flaxseed: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 1,254 | 842 | 1,209 | 2,582 | 1,417 | --- |

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ Preliminary.
b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.
c/ Two weeks only.

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AUSTRALIA: Wheat acreage and production, 1924-25 to 1929-30

| Year | Acreage | Production |
|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 bushels |
| 1924-25 | 10,825 | 164,559 |
| 1925-26 | 10,201 | 114,504 |
| 1926-27 | 11,688 | 160,762 |
| 1927-28 | 12,279 | 118,200 |
| 1928-29 | 14,812 | 159,725 |
| 1929-30 | 14,500 | 112,000 |

International Institute of Agriculture.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Grain production, 1924 to 1929

| Year | Wheat | Barley | Oats |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| 1924 | 7,132 | 1,025 | 7,469 |
| 1925 | 9,210 | 1,111 | 5,483 |
| 1926 | 6,262 | 1,075 | 6,119 |
| 1927 | 5,673 | 808 | 3,932 |
| 1928 | 6,930 | 994 | 7,398 |
| 1929 | 11,207 | 1,745 | 10,816 |

International Institute of Agriculture.

JAPAN: Rice production, 1924 to 1929

| Year | Production |
|---|---|
| | 1,000 pounds |
| 1924 | 17,960,400 |
| 1925 | 18,756,272 |
| 1926 | 17,464,790 |
| 1927 | 19,510,471 |
| 1928 | 18,944,450 |
| 1929- | |
| 1st estimate | 19,028,657 |
| 2nd estimate | 18,337,885 |

By cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 30, 1928 and 1929
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 30, 1928 and 1929

| Commodity | July 1-Nov.30 1928 | July 1-Nov.30 1929 | 1929, week ending Nov.9 | Nov.16 | Nov.23 | Nov.30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GRAINS: | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Wheat a/............ | 64,372 | 50,328 | 1,320 | 2,561 | 1,808 | 1,465 |
| Wheat flour b/...... | 23,350 | 25,686 | 498 | 1,354 | 835 | 705 |
| Rye ................ | 7,149 | 2,347 | -- | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Corn ............... | 5,176 | 3,361 | 98 | 260 | 84 | 64 |
| Oats ............... | 7,253 | 3,771 | 31 | 64 | 519 | 12 |
| Barley a/........... | 39,571 | 16,432 | 40 | 413 | 95 | 76 |
| | Jan.1 - Nov. 30 | | | | | |
| PORK: | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides.... | 113,056 | 118,836 | 1,520 | 2,167 | 2,337 | 924 |
| Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides ......... | 111,922 | 133,018 | 2,931 | 2,047 | 2,699 | 2,671 |
| Lard ............... | 666,351 | 732,115 | 15,944 | 16,289 | 18,704 | 10,528 |
| Pickled pork ....... | 29,497 | 40,255 | 277 | 629 | 334 | 265 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Includ. this week: Pacific ports, wheat -- bush., flour 45,400 bbls; San Francisco barley 76,000 bush., rice 114,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

| Country | Total shipments or exports 1927-28 | 1928-29 a/ | Shipments, week ending Nov. 16 | Nov. 23 | Nov. 30 | Net movement from July as far as reported To and incl. | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | Date | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| Canada: Shipment, 4 markets b/ | 333,335 | 458,649 | 4,006 | 9,649 | 9,385 | Nov.30 | 273,703 | 107,576 |
| United States | 206,259 | 163,687 | 3,915 | 2,673 | 2,170 | " " | 80,382 | 73,676 |
| Argentina ... | 178,135 | 217,903 | 2,300 | 2,075 | 1,216 | " " | 49,079 | 88,987 |
| Australia ... | 72,962 | 114,272 | 296 | 824 | 192 | " " | 22,359 | 19,620 |
| Russia ...... | 5,408 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " " | 8 | 0 |
| Danube & Bul. | c/32,847 | 33,842 | 1,232 | 680 | 832 | " " | 1,680 | 11,808 |
| British India | 15,668 | d-21,739 | 0 | 0 | 0 | " " | 3,171 | d/- 525 |
| Total .... | 844,614 | 966,622 | 11,749 | 15,901 | 13,795 | | 430,382 | 301,142 |

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ Preliminary.
b/ Shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.
c/ Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria.
d/ Net imports.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound (Foreign prices by weekly cable)

| Market and item | Dec 6, 1928 | Nov. 28, 1929 | Dec 5, 1929 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| New York, 92 score | 52.00 | a/43.00 | 43.50 |
| Copenhagen, official quotation | 41.82 | 38.90 | 36.95 |
| Berlin, la quality | 42.57 | 40.19 | 38.03 |
| London: a/ | | | |
| Danish | 44.32 | 41.28 | 39.54 |
| Dutch, unsalted | 44.54 | 42.36 | 41.06 |
| New Zealand | 38.89 | 36.28 | 35.85 |
| New Zealand, unsalted | 42.58 | 40.41 | 40.19 |
| Australian | 38.24 | 36.06 | 35.41 |
| Australian, unsalted | 39.97 | 38.24 | 37.37 |
| Argentine, unsalted | 37.58 | 35.63 | 34.54 |

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

| Market and item | Unit | Week ended | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dec 5, 1928 | Nov 27, 1929 | Dec 4, 1929 |
| GERMANY: | | | | |
| Receipts of hogs, 14 markets | Number | 79,989 | 75,245 | 66,607 |
| Prices of hogs, Berlin | $ per 100 lbs | 15.88 | 16.21 | 15.34 |
| Price of lard, etc., Hamburg | " | 14.10 | 12.65 | 12.72 |
| UNITED KINGDOM: | | | | |
| Hogs, certain markets, England | Number | 19,319 | 14,788 | 14,583 |
| Prices at Liverpool: | | | | |
| Prime steam western lard a/ | $ per 100 lbs | 13.04 | 12.16 | 11.95 |
| American short cut green hams | " | 24.98 | 21.62 | 21.94 |
| American green bellies | " | 18.90 | 19.55 | 19.23 |
| Danish Wiltshire sides | " | 23.00 | 24.77 | 24.33 |
| Canadian green sides | " | b/ | b/ | b/ |

a/ Friday quotations. b/ No quotation.

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